TWO MEN KILLED AND A NUMBER SERIOUSLY HURT.

Washingtonians Among Those Injured -The Train Destroyed by Fire -Mail Consumed.

Two men were killed and seventeen persons injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Glencoe, Somerset county. Pa., yesterday afternoon. The New York express jumped the track while rounding a curve. The dead are: JOHN COLLINS, Connellsville, Pa., en-

- McCUNE, Connellsville, Pa., fireman. The injured: D. J. Partello, mail clerk, Washington, D. C.; seriously. William Avery, a Baltimore and Ohio engineer; seriously. G. W. Ryan, Baltimore; seriously. C. A. Young, mail clerk, Hagerstown, Md.; seriously. R. R. Souser, Napier, Pa.; seriously. Charles Henry, Philadelphia; slightly. C. B. Smith, Allegheny, Pa.; slightly. J. S. Matthews, Cheyenne, Wyo.; slightly. J. R. Watters, Huttonsville, W. Va., slightly. M. R. McKinley, Rock Island, Ill., slightly. H. A. Hall, Gainesville, W. Va.; slightly, F. J. Lazy, Chicago; badly J. Jones, Summit, Md.; slightly. E. J. Lehman, Washington, D. C.; slightly. J. A. Barton, Chicago; slightly. I. N. Hay, Mey-

ersdale, Pa.; slightly.
The train took fire and, together with the engine, was almost totally destroyed. The wreck is the second catastrophe that has befallen the post office railway mail service on the same road at nearly the same place within the last three years. The Post Office Department reports that in the former wreck two railway mail clerks, Pierce and Hooton, were killed, and that another clerk, De Grange, was badly in-

D. J. Partello, the mail clerk who was injured in yesterday's wreck, is about thir-ty-three years old, and has been making the run between Washington and Grafton. W. Va., for several years. He was married several years ago and his father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Rees, lives at 2007 14th street northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Partello reside in Petworth. He has been very popular with the Post Office Department and is regarded as a first-class man. Mrs. Partello received a telegram this afternoon that her husband be able to come home within a few days.
William Avery, the engineer, according

to information received by J. F. Legge general agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, this afternoon, was only slightly injured, although he is suffering from the shock of the accident. M. R. McKinley of Rock Island, Ill., who was among those injured on the train, arrived in Washington at midnight. General Agent Legge was at the train and saw that he and a number of other persons who were on the ill-fated train were properly cared for. E. J. Lehman, who was reported as having been hurt, lives at 1207 U street northwest. His injuries are slight.

ton this morning report that Partello and C. A. Young, also a mail clerk, were carried to Meyersdale, Pa., where they are being cared for. They also say that prac-tically all the mail carried on the train was destroyed, only one registered mail pouch, so far as they are aware, having been dragged from the debris.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Bricklayers at Government Printing Office Will Appeal to Congress. The strike threatened at the new govern-

the bricklayers for a half day's pay on the and that they were entitled to a half holiday and pay for the same. Under a ruling of Controller Tracewell it was held that there is a marked difference between these bricklayers and the permanent per diem while at the controller. The controller is a marked bricklayer and the permanent per diem while at the controller. while the latter are entitled to pay for half holidays the former are not. The brickice who are allowed pay for half holidays.

This was the difference that existed this morning between the government officials and the men. The latter, however, reported for work as usual, contrary to ex-pectations, but they found that the weather was too cold for outdoor work, and after a short time were forced to lay down their trowels. Consequently there has been no work done by the bricklayers at the printone of the bricklayers, speaking of their Glory of the Celebration Has Beclined

grievances to an Evening Star reporter to-"I was a member of the committee

waited upon Capt. Seward today. He explained to us that under the recent rolling of the controller it was impossible for him to grant us the pay we desired. We talked over the whole situation amicably, and de-eided to return to work. "Owing to the cold weather, however, we ound that we could not continue work,

but it was the weather and not the differ-ences arising over the question of pay that compelled us to lay off work today It was stated today that organized Jabor throughout the United States will appeal to Congress to secure the local men the relief they desire. There is also a question to be settled in regard to the wages the men were compelled to lose at the time of the McKinley obsequies when work was temporarily abandoned for three days, the bricklayers not being paid for this time.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

Rapid Increase in Output of Precious Metal Expected. Prof. Shaler in the International Monthly.

It has been reckoned that in the deposit of clay on which the city of Philadelphia stands there is enough of the metal to gild the fronts of all the buildings in the place. Here the amount is so small that it has no more prospective value than that contained in the sea water. Thus, while it may be said that wherever a person may be on the surface of the earth, or on the ocean, there is likely to be enough gold within a mile of his feet to make him a millionaire, the places where gold can conceivably be won at a profit are relatively few.

The most important increase that is to be looked for in veln mining arises, however, from the rapid improvement in the modes of applying power to such work. The gain in this regard in the last half century through the invention of power drills, more effective explosives, better hoisting systems and more efficient methods of treating the ores, is such that, on the average, in terms of labor, it probably does not at present cost one-third as much to win and treat : given amount of ore from underground mines as it did in 1850.

Making no allowance for future improvements in mining, we may evidently expect a very great and rapid increase in the anial supply of this precious metal from the betterments already effected. As to the extent of this gain there is no basis for a trustworthy reckoning; but those who have some idea of the amount of gold-bearing veins which can with skillful mining be made to yield a profit at the present rates of interest will probably be disposed to agree with me in the opinion that at any-thing like the present prices of labor the yield from this group of deposits is likely within twenty years to exceed \$500,000,000

The important sale of books and mann scripts at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and which up to last night had realized £4,225, was resumed today, when f13 was obtained for a remarkable autograph of Dr. Samuel Johnson, consisting of a prayer dated January 1, 1784 (the year in which he died), entirely In his handwriting, in the following terms "O Lord God, heavenly Father, by Whose mercy I am now beginning another year: Thou shalt yet allow me may be spent in Thy fear and to Thy glory. Give me such ease of body as may enable me to be useful, and remove from me all such scruples and perplexities as incumber and obstruct my mind, and help me so to pass by the direction of Thy Holy Spirit through the remaining part of life that I may be finally received to everlasting joy, through Jesus

Goldenberg's Friday's Great Remnant List. Seventh and K Streets.



The first Remnant Day of the new year shall be a worthy successor to those that marked 1901. Always invested with the greatest importance to a great army of Washington shoppers-it is even more so at this period of the year. It is clean up and clear out in every line-a time of selling for selling sake alone. No more vigorous methods were ever taken-no bigger bargains ever presented. Read every line of the news below—and follow it up with a prompt visit to the counters tomorrow!

Tomorrow evening's Star and Times will make announcement of an extraordinary sale of supreme importance to every Washington woman. Don't miss it! Look for it!

Domestic Remnants. 2 cases of Outing Cloth, in pink and blue stripes and checks, in short lengths; from 2 to stripes and checks, in short lengths; from 2 to 10-yard lengths; suitable for ladies' undergarments and children's wear. For Friday at.... Short lengths of Apron Ginghams, in brown, blue and green checks, in lengths from 2½ to 10 yards, fast colors. 378C.

2,000 yards of short lengths of Unbleached Canton Flauncl, good weight, good lengths from 2 to 10 yards, extra good value. For Friday at. Remnants of Light Color Shirting Prints, in stripes, polka dots and figures, fast colors. For Friday at. 5,000 yards of new Dress Ginghams, in a great variety of patterns, in blue, pink and exblood stripes and checks, fast colors. Regular 10c. grade. For 678C. Short lengths 15-inch Stair Oilcloth, in garnet, oak and gray patterns, the best quality. For 534C.

Colored Dress Goods. All-wool 38-fineh Sulfing, All-wool French Flan-nel, All-wool Plain Challle, 36-inch Wool Cash-mere, 38-inch Wool Plaids, Heavy-weight Melton Cloth in Oxford gray, Worth up to 50c. Remnant price... 27c. Worth up to 50c. Remnant price...

Remnants of All-wool 38-inch Albatress, 38-inch All-wool Henrietta, Heavy-weight Striped Skirting, require no lining; 58-inch All-wool Plaids, 52-inch All-wool Venetian Cloth, 46-inch All-wool French Serge, etc. Worth up to 75c. Rem. 37c.

Fifty Oxford Raglans and Newmarkets, half satin lined to waist. Thoroughly tailored and stylishly finished. Regular \$6.98

Lot of Ladies' Boucle Cleth Company to the styling to the styling styling to the styling to t Great Friday Values in Raglans, Suits, Coats, &c long; trimmed with Thibet and \$4.98 bear furs. Regular price, \$10.00 Friday.

Lot of Ladies' Taffeta Silk Walsts, in all the leading colors and black. Made in various styles some hemstitched, others corded and tucked — some knife pleated. \$2.08 Regular \$5.00. \$6.00 and \$7.00 \$2.08 values. Friday for... A great sale of Ladies' Winter Coats for this A great sale of Ladies which coars for this Friday. In a recent purchase we found about 100 Ladies' and Misses' Coats, not of the latest style. We were bound to accept them—as the purchase included the entire stock on hand. These Coats are to be hurried out tomorrow at less than the bare cost of the materials alone. TWO LOTS, AS FOLLOWS:-Choice of Ladies' Jackets, in rough cloths and

kerseys, some are fur trimmed.

All sizes and all colors. Originally intended to retail up to \$2.98 Another lot of Children's Jackets, in boucle cloths, all colors. Originally \$1.08

Special lot of Ladies' Neckpleces of Skunk.

Victoria Lawns, 47%c.

A great sale of Mill Ends of these popular White Goods tomorrow—at a price that will bring every woman within traveling distance of the store. Ten thousand yards of Victoria Lawns, full 40 inches wide, in lengths ranging from 2 up to 10 yds. These are qualities sold regularly off the piece at Sc. and 10e.

yd. We couldn't start the first Remnant Day of the new year with a bigger bargain. Per yard. bargain. Per yard......

Linen Remnants.

Remnant lot of full size German Damask Luncheon Doylies, plain white and colored borders. Sell regularly for 60c. dozen. These are slightly soiled and mussed—hence, remnant price, doz. 15 dozen Linen Glass Towels, red and blue

Black Goods Remnants

Consisting of 50-inch All-wool Cheviots, 46-inch All-wool French Poplins, 50-inch All-wool Sacking Flannels, 46-inch All-wool Imp. Serges. 46-inch All-wool Silk-finished Henriettas. 40-inch Satin Soliels, 46-inch All-wool Storm Serges. 45-inch Silk Luster Brilliantines, 44-inch Silk-figured Pierolas,

Jewelry&LeatherGoods

A lot of Seal and Walrus Leather Pocket Books and Chatelaine Bags, slightly shop hurt. Sold regularly at 25 14C. Odds and ends of Jewelry, including Brooch Pins, Hat Pins and Stick Pins—and various other oddments. Sold up to 5C. A lot of Hair Brushes, solid back, all pure English bristle. Solid at 75c.—will be closed out Friday for. A lot of Knit Shopping Bags, with leather-covered handles. Sold regularly at 25 cents. Friday for... 17c. The popular Florodora Combs, in shell, which sell regularly at 19 cents—

Odds and Ends of Gloves Two hundred pairs of Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, in every size from 5½ to 7¾ and in black and all the faverite cotors—excepting white. Regular 75c. quality—for Friday at

Ladies' regular 23c. Three-button Fleece-lined Gloves, in 1914 dzes. Perfect kid fitting. Friday at..... Choice of Ladies' and Misses' Warm Double Worsted Mitts, in all sizes, Strong thread, heavy quality. Sort sold elsewhere at 19c, a pair. Offered Friday for....

10,000 Yds of "Mill Ends" Friday Sale of Wrappers | Laces and Embroideries -- worth \$1--for 59c.

These are odds and ends—left from recent selling—and they will be hurried out tomorrow at this low price. 6 dozen in the lot—of Fiannelette and Percale, all made with deep flounces, and some are trimmed with fancy braid and ruffles over shoulder. Qualities usually sold at \$1.00—50C.

Waistsworthupto\$2.50 Offered Friday for 98c. This is a clearing effort to be rid of all the odds and ends of present stock. Included are nearly 7 dozen Walsts—of fine twilled French Flannel, in both button-in-the-back and button-in-the-front styles. Handsomely made—with full tucked front and back. Some are trimmed with fancy satin folds and some are corded. In the lot we have included 2 dozen fine Black Brilliantine Waists, corded and tucked. Qualities sold up to \$2.50

Mussed & Soiled Handkerchiefs at Quick-

Selling Prices.

Choice of hundreds of Ladies' Fine Sheer Quality Swiss Handkerchiefs that are mussed or soited. Sold at 12½c. 5C.

Thousands of Mussed and Tumbled Handkerchiefs, for men, ladies and children. Countless styles—including plain white, hemstitched border, lace edge, Japonette, fancy fast colored border, mourning border, etc., Qualities worth 5c., Sc. and 10c.—for.

Men's Strictly All Pure Irish Linen Unlaundered Handkerchiefs. If they were laundered the price would have to be 25c. Offered Friday 10 / 2C.

Small Lots & Oddments From the Art Dept. Regular 19c. Fancy Lithographed Pillow Tops, in choice Turkish, Bagdad and Hungarian designs. Offered Friday

Regular 15c, Standard Knitting and Crochet Silk—in a full and complete assortment of the most desirable colors. Offered Friday at.

Choice of Germantown, Saxony and Shetland Floss Worsteds—in a very complete range of colors. Regular price, 124cc. hank. Offered Friday for only. Battenberg Rings, all sizes, 2½c, dozen, Battenberg Thread, all numbers, 2½c, Battenberg Braid, 36-yard pieces, for 25c.

Great Silk Selling. A lot of Japanese Habittai Wash Silks, in checks and plaids; also Finin Color India and Taffeta, in a good assortment of shades; worth up to 39c. For Fri- 25c. A lot of Elegant Printed Foulard Silks; strictly all pure silk; in a full grange of colors and latest patterns; 39c. worth 49c. Tomorrow About 500 remnants of High-grade Silks, comprising Black and Colored Taffetas, Plisse, Satin Duchesse, Corded Taffetas, Black Satin Brocade, Satin Liberty, Stripe Taffetas, Hemstitched Taffetas, Bengaline, Black Japanese, etc., in good wait ASC

A table of Cambric Embroideries worth Sc. and 10c. yard—both edgings and insertings to match. Complete assortment of patterns. Offered 434C.

Ribbon Remnants. Remnant lot of All-silk Taffeta Ribbons, plain Remnant lot of All-silk Taffeta Ribbons, plain and fancy—numbers 5 and 7—in 278C.

It is best selling colors—worth 278C.

A remnant lot of Liberty Satin, Satin Taffeta and Double-faced Satin Ribbons; in widths up to 4 inches. All desirable shades. Qualities sold up to 12/2C.

Women's Furnishings & Children's Wearables

Odds and ends and soiled or mussed pieces of Small lot of Children's Caps, in white and colored silks, trimmed with fur tippet and ribbon. Slightly mussed or soiled. Sold up to \$1.50. Friday for

5 Children's White Eiderdown Coats, heavily lined, and have large collars trimmed with fancy braid and Angora fur. \$1.25 Worth up to \$2.69-for.....\$1.25 10 Children's Worsted Dresses, lined throughout, Material of plaid and polka dot cloth; waists are trimmed with fancy braid, velvet and ribbons. Sizes 2 59C. to 5 years. Regular \$1.49 value for. Remnants of Draperies,

Covers, Bedwear, &c. A remnant lot of Draperies, consisting of Gobelin, Cretonnes, Curtain Nets, best Gobelin Silkolines, Curtain Swisses, Denims, and other popular draperies, qualities sold from 123gc, to 20c. yd., 734C. Remnant lot of Ball Fringes and Cords, in suitable lengths for trimming draperies and pillows, worth from 5c. to 121/2c. yd., for...... 1 78C. 4.4 Table Covers in blue, green, red, made of heavy tapestry, fringed all around, worth 49c., at... 25c. A lot of Heavy Brussels Rugs, in a good assortment of colors, such as \$1.25 designs—worth \$1.69, for...... 75 White Crochet Spreads, full double-bed size, in handsome,

showy Marseilles patterns, worth 69C

A lot of 11-4 Double-bed Blanch mussed from handling-sold at \$1.39 and \$1.50—offered for Fri-\$1.00 A lot of 11-4 Double-bed Blankets, a little

Men's Department. Men's 4-ply 2100 Pure Linen Collars, in all styles, standing and turn-down, and all heights. Regular 1236c. quality, will be offered Friday 3 / C. Men's Blue and Brown Derby Ribbed Underwear. Shirts and Drawers to match; shirts taped neck and sath facing; drawers large, double crotch and suspender tapes; broken sizes; 60c. quality, for.

Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Working Shirts, extra well made—double yoke—and double-breasted; all sizes; worth 40C.

10 dozen of Men's White Lamb's Wool Underwear, Shirts and Drawers to match; shirts taped neck and pearl buttons; drawers double crotch and suspender tapes; broken sizes, but what is there is worth 40C.

\$1.00. Closing out price.

10 dozen of Men's Underwear, including white merine, fleece lined and natural gray; both merino, fleece lined and natural gray; both Shirts and Drawers; extra well finished; broken sizes; 50c. and 39c.

Men's Colored Laundered Percale Dress

Shirts, neat patterns; broken sizes; worth 75c. and \$1.00, but being slightly solled will close out at... 39c. Notion Odds and Ends.

10c. Needle Books, for 2c.
5c. Covered Dress Steels, Ic. a doz.
Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, 6 for 25c.
Aluminum Thimbles, doz., 5c.
25 Gold-syed Needles for Ic.
2 papers of Japanned Halrpins for Ic.
Good Quality Black Spool Silk, for 1½c.
5c. Book Puns for 2c.
2c. spools of Darning Cotton, black and all colors, for Ic.

Boys' Clothing--Odds and Ends at Immense Reductions.

Boys' Wool Knee Pants, of fancy chevlots and cassimeres, with patent waistband and taped seams throughout. Regular 50c. lar 50c. value. Friday for.

Boys' All-wool Covert Cloth Top Coats, with deep velvet collar and fine quality lining. Sold at \$3.50. \$2.80 Friday for.

Boys' Double-breasted Suits, of fancy cheviots, in sizes from 11 to 16 years only. Broken lots of lines that sold up to \$2.50. Offered Friday at.

Boys' Flannel Shirt Waists, with "Mothers'

Boys' 25c. Neckwear, 121/2c. Boys' 50c. Shirts, 38c.

Final Reductions in the

Millinery Department. We have made one lot of our entire stock of Untrimmed Black Velvet Hats, and they are all marked at a price that will close them out in one short days selling. Every one is a fine Hand-made Hat, and worth \$1.50. Choice Friday OOC.

Finest quality Black French Felt Hats, including Turkens and other prices. cluding Terbans and other popular shapes. Sold all season from \$1.25 59c.

A limited quantity of fine Black Ostrich Odds and ends of Untrimmed Hats, in various pepular shapes, including Short-back Sallors, and in all colors, Sold up to \$1.00. Friday for.....

Deep Reductions in Odd:

Lots of Footwear. Choice of Misses' and Children's Shoes, in butten and lace styles; some few patent leather in the lot; also Misses' and Children's Pink and Blue Kid Sandals; not all sizes in the lot; values up to 59C. Ladies' Fine Tallor-made Overgatters, 7-button; the 50c. kind; all 20c. Special lot of Ladies' Good-wearing Shoes, in kid and bex calf, lace or button; heavy or light weight; heel and spring \$1.19 heel; regular \$1.50 values.

Boys', Youths' and Little Gents' Shoes, in wax calf, seth calf, box calf, seel grain, in both heel and spring heel styles; strictly solid throughout; all sizes. Regular price, \$1.50. \$1.17 Ladies' and Children's Rubbers, storm and low cut: regular 40c Quality. Special for Friday...... 25C. Children's Best Quality Rubber Boots, Ladies' Calidren's Best Quality Robber Boots, Ladies Satin Quilted Juliets, Fur-trimmed Slippers, is red, blue and old gold colors, with hand-run soles; Lalies' Opera and Common-sense Strag Slippers, with medium and low heels; als Beys', Misses' and Children's Kild, Box Calf and Patent Leather Shoes, Values to \$1.50. All sizes. Special for Pficiary.

A Corset Clearance.

Odds and ends of Corsets, made of excellen quality couril; in short, medium and long-some are straight-front style. White and drab. Some sizes are missing. 29C.

Velvet Remnants.

A remnant lot of Corduroy, in a good as sortment of colors, but no black.

Quality sold at 63c, yard-Friday 49c. Remnant accumulation of silk pile Velvetta, soft and lustrons quality in black only-offered Friday for., Remnant lot of silk-pile Velvets, in black and a good range of de-sirable colors. Quality sold usually 39C, at 50c, yd.—for.....

Big Basement Bargains Odds and ends on a center table, including opal Rose Jars. Bisque ornament Chinaware, Glassware, slightly damaged from handling. Fancy Plates, Decorated Cups and Saucers. &c. &c. Worth up to 29c. OC.

2 Ansonia Clocks, 8-day, with wooden frames. Worth \$2.98. \$1.25 8 Chocolate Pots, decorated Carls- 25C.

1 Ansenia Clock, iron frame, cathedral gong, strikes every half hour. Worth \$7.00. Friday

Lining Remnants.

A remnant lot of Linings, consisting Percalines and Silecias, in fast black and lea ing colors. An accumulation of good, desirable lengths. Qualities sold at 10c. and 125c. yard. Remnant 576C.

FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR

OBSERVANCE OF JANUARY 1 AN ANCIENT FESTIVAL.

in America-Customs in Europe.

Although there seems to be a disposition in the United States to allow the celebration of New Year day to fall into desuetude, and it has been shorn of much of its old-time glory in America by the importance now attributed here to Christmas, it still retains its rank as the most ancient festival of the world. Both the Mahometans and the Jews regard the first day of their respective years as the anniversary of the birth, or rather creation, day of Adam, and celebrate it with all sorts of rejoicings and entertainments, while in olden times, before the Christian era, it was observed as a day sacred to the god Janus. The ancient Romans made it a public holiday, and selected it as the proper date for the exchange of presents of gilded fruits. It was the day, moreover, on which the newly elected mag-istrates of the Athenian republic, as well those of the mighty commonwealth on the banks of the Tiber, entered upon their

The Druids also held the first day of the ear in particular honor and veneration, and even now a number of pagan superstithis day the lower classes of the districts just named retain a firm belief in the fortune-bringing properties of the mistletoe, while the people who live along the shores of the Bay of Biscay are absolutely con-vinced that at the moment when the clock strikes 12 on New Year eve the animals including dogs, horses, sheep, oxen and pigs-become endowed for the space of one hour with the power of speech, and that the huge Druidical monoliths known as dolmens or menhirs extricate themselves from their sockets for the purpose of rolling down to the seashore to refresh themselves by a dip in the briny waters.

Fear of Brittany Peasants. So firmly rooted is this belief that no

Brittany peasant would dare wander about in the neighborhood of these hoary ruins of the stone age at that hour, being assured that some terrible fate would overtake him if he were to happen to witness this annual excursion of the dolmens, and it may safely be taken for granted that were he by any chance to catch sight of them at that hour of the morning of the first day of the year they would certainly appear to him to be dancing and reeling about in a weird saraband. For in Brit-tany, as in many other parts of Europe, the new year is ushered in with heavy and copious potations, the result of which is to cause the drinker to see many strange things.

In Scandinavia the favorite beverage on these occasions is drunk from silver or wooden tankards, or preferably from horns. These latter are those of the ure ox, an animal now extinct, and are frequently not only of great antiquity, but also of much beauty. Many of them, indeed, are old enough to have been used by the worship-ers of Thor and Odin for toasts on their return from successful raids, when they sang the songs celebrating the virtues of the heroes who had died on the battlefield and had entered fully armed into Valhalla. Drinking from these horns requires a pe-culiar knack, otherwise the contents are certain to empty themselves upon one.

In Russia the first day of the year is ushered in by a long and rather tedious

veutly cross himself, presumably with the object of averting by means of divine as-

intoxication. Observance in the Tyrol. In the ancient Church of St. Michael, at

Schwatz, in the Tyrol, the sacred edifice is invariably kept securely closed on the evening before New Year, and the people of the district are convinced that on these ccasions, when no one is present, an imnense toad comes crawling before the altar, where it kneels and prays, weeping bitterly. No one ever hurts a toad in the Tyrol, for the population are imbued with the belief that toads are for the most part good Christians, who have made vows to go on pilgrimages, and who have died without fulfilling their obligations in this respect. So the poor creatures go hopping about astray, bewildered and perplexed, striving to find their way to shrines which have perchance long since ceased to exist. There are some who may be tempted to laugh at this queer idea. But to my mind it is one of much pathos and productive of good, since it prevents cruelty to the poor. lief as that current among the European peasantry to the effect that the robins are indebted for their red breasts to their efforts to pluck the nails from the hands and feet and the thorns from the brow of the crucified Christ.

In certain parts of southern France New Year eve continues to be celebrated to this day by the famous "Feast of Asses" of mediaeval ages. Before the congregation is admitted to the church a huge brazier, all glowing with flames, is placed in the center of the nave upon the stone floor, and a broad path from the western entrance to the high altar at the eastern extremity of the church is roped off. The ceremony begins with a procession of various minor tions in connection therewith have survived among the peasantry of Brittany, Wales and the southwestern countles of England. words by cries of "Gloria" from their companions. When the procession reaches the center of the church six men, garbed as the Jews of the time of Christ, step forward on one side, and six Gentiles on the other. Two vocatores stand between them, while the rest of the processionists range themselves in groups around. "The Lord is made man!" the Gentiles exclaim. The vocatores appeal to the Jews to confirm this statement. "Prove that we are to

govern you," scornfully retort the Jews. Summon the Prophets. The vocatores then at the request of the Gentiles summon the prophets and lawgivers of the Old Testament to come forward and to overwhelm the Jews by bearing witness to the infant Christ. One by one these great personages of antiquity, in obedience to the call of the vocatores, slowly advance up the aisle, pause for a moment in the full glare of the light cast by the fiery brazier, and then pass on into the gloom. Some of them speak, while others only bow to the vocatores. The to respond to the summons is invariably Moses, bearing in one hand the tables of long beard, wears an alb and a cope, and a couple of horns on his forehead. Aaron is dressed in full pontificals, with a miter; Isaiah has a scarlet stole across his brow, while the most comely youth of the local-

ity is invariably selected to represent Daniel. The principal figure of the procession however, is Balaam, since it is from his donkey that the feast takes its name. When about half way up the church a young man with flowing yellow hair, and and waves a gleaming sword in the air. The donkey stops short, whereupon its rider begins to beat it vigorously. A child, who has meanwhile crept under the volu-minous trappings of the animal, now cries out in a piteous voice, "Why do you hurt me so?" The scene as described in the Bible then follows, after which the angel goes his way, with a passing a monition Balaam to have no dealings with Balak. The last personage to enter is usually Judas, who constitutes the tragic character

the new year. The benediction thereupon brings to a close the time-honored "Feast

ARIZONA'S NEW COFFEE. Utilization of the Mesquite Bean as a

Food Product. The utilization of the mesquite bean as a substitute for coffee and as a food product is the plan of a company which is organizing in Arizona. The head of the project claims that after exhaustive tests, covering a period of two years, he has discover- | From the Chicago News. ed a method of treating the mesquite bean which gives it a flavor closely resembling that of coffee, and that another process makes the bean an excellent substitute for cornmeal. As a beverage it has, he declares, the stimulating effect of coffee, while it lacks some of the deleterious ef-

fects. If claims can be proved, many millions of acres of arid land will be productive of revenue. The mesquite is essentially a desert growth and flourishes where all else, save the cactus, perishes from want of water. It is to be found in nearly all the unirrigated lands of New Mexico, southern California and Old Mexico, but is particularly common in Arizona. As a rule the mesquite shrub attains a growth of ten to fifteen feet, but sometimes develops into a intervals. tree of large size, in shape much like a full-grown apple tree. Its leaves are fernlike and its limbs are covered with thorns, with a wood which is worthless for all else but fuel, in which latter capacity it is the principal source in this country. Its beans grow in long pods and while it has long been known that cattle and horses would browse on them when other food was scarce, and some of the Indian tribes used them as food, it has never, until rebecome of marketable value. The Pima, Maricopa and Papago Indians dry the beans and grind them into ful to see. flour, and indeed the mesquite bean has been all that has stood between the Indians and a condition of absolute starvation when the drought destroyed the crops of the red men. It was two years ago when the investi-

gator first visited the Pima reservation in the Gila valley, that he conceived the idea of using the mesquite bean. The white settlers above the reservation had diverted the river's flow on their own lands and left none for the Indians. As a consequence the Indians suffered greatly. Their grain fields were totally destroyed through lack of irrigation, and their cattle died by thous-ands from hunger and thirst. The Indians themselves subsisted for many months upon an almost exclusive diet of mesquite flour, and thrived upon it apparently as well as upon grain food.

A Woman Farmer. From the New York Tribune.

Among the "lady farmers" of whom Great Britain boasts, one of the most successful is Mrs. R. B. Lempriere of Rosel Manor, Island of Jersey. Her specialty is Jersey cows, and her herd has won many prizes at cattle shows near and far. Mrs. Lempriere herself superintends their management, and keeps strict account of their pedigrees. Every calf must be registered within twenty-four hours after its birth, and entered in the herd book by name and number before it is twelve months old, or it is not allowed to compete for prizes. Rosel dates back to the fourteenth century, and the family of Lempriere has owned it and the family of Lempriere has owned it for several hundreds of years. The present house is the third that has occupied the site, and one of the most interesting relics of the past is the chapel that stands near it. This chapel is dedicated to St. Ann, and was, after the reformation, like so many similar structures, degraded to the uses of a barn. It has since been restored and consecrated for divine worship, and many members of the Lempriere family have been married within its walls. The colombiar or devected is another another. ushered in by a long and rather tedious service at church, the drinking following afterward. The libations are frequently interrupted by prostrations before the Icon, or Sacred Picture, which constitutes an important feature of every Muscovite household. Every now and again one of the Long tion prophets, saints, Jews, Gentiles, vocations before the Icon, or Sacred Picture, which constitutes an important feature of every Muscovite household. Every now and again one of the Icon, of this quaint old festival. On its termination prophets, saints, Jews, Gentiles, vocations and the congregation all unite in one long hymn of praise, exulting in the triumph of Christ, the discomfiture of unbelievers, and invoking divine blessings on

TRAVELS IN THE TYROL

MOUNTAINS NOT SO SMALL AS INDI-CATED IN THE MAPS.

A Visit to Mittenwald, Where the Art of Making Violing Flourishes-Picturesque Scenes.

Europe looks so small when studied from a map that the mind willingly jumps to the conclusion that the Tyrol is a range of mountains that ought to be traversable in a day. It is only after arrival at Innsbruck, the capital of the province, and laborious consideration of "schnell zugs" (express trains), "maile postes," kreutzers heliers and guldens and directions printed in German, Hungarian and Italian, that one acquires a proper respect for the situation that presents itself. The Englishman at the table d'hote who challenged his Austrian vis-a-vis to say "I thrust a thorn through my thumb," was immediately call-ed upon to repeat "Stre prst skrz krk," and conundrums of this character have a tendency to repeat themselves at alarming

Innsbruck and the surrounding country are decidedly Germanic. The language of the people is German, and there is no apparent difference between the North Tyrol population and that of Bavaria, unless it is the more striking peasant costume of the Bavarians. The women of both lands are hopelessly plain and contribute nothing to the picturesqueness of the country, except by wearing their red petticoats and stockian men, as a rule, wear knee breeches of black buckskin, bare legs and short jacket, and as they work in the fields are delight-

The Town of Mittenwald. Chance took us over the line one Sunday

morning into the town of Mittenwald, whose industrious citizens are given to the art of making violins. All was in readiness for the harvest home festival and some thousands of peasants were assembled in the village church. The men wore their most gorgeous jackets and the women ample petticoats and fur hats, much like the drum major's cap, though not so tall. In the stalls, near the altar, sat the mayor and the councilmen, very stiff and uncomfortable in tall collars and frock coats that came to their very heels. When mass had been said a procession was formed, the priest in the center carrying the host, and stops were made at altars erected in front of private houses at frequent intervals. The people chanted as they walked, the band played and a cannon was fired, the echoes eing tossed from mountain to mountain,

Some day an enterprising capitalist will come along and build an electric railroad to connect Mittenwald with Innsbruck and Partenkirchen, and then it will become commonplace, and a town where "store clothes" and newspapers may be bought. Our journey extended to Partenkirchen and Garmisch, the two fashionable Bavarian mountain resorts, and perhaps attractive to the numerous class who assemble in conventional centers to look at each other until thoroughly bored and then go home. Memories of Napoleon.

We returned from Partenkirchen over the same route as that by which Napoleon entered Bavaria from Austria, past the remains of the fort he destroyed at Scharnitz, and spent a comfortable night at the Blue Grape inn. When the bill was presented next morning I reproached the land-lady for demanding an undue number of kreutzers, two and a half of which make one cent, and inquired earnestly whether she had not meant to say he'ers, of which five are required to equal one cent. She became reflective and guessed that hellers would do, which incident goes to show that the wayfarer is not among a people wholly

lean harvesters, and they youlded their peasant songs all the way. Occasionally the men in the field would take up the same song. The diligence never falled to come to a standstill at the "gasthauses" en route, and the passengers and driver in-variably had one liter of beer around. It occurred to me that perhaps there was a limit somewhere, but our driver assured me that "gasthauses' were distributed with such nice precision that it was really necessary to stop at every one in order to ob-tain proper nourishment. "Malt and hops and water," said he, "that is all the beer is

made of, and with plenty of malt and hops in his system a man needs nothing more." Laborers and Beer. As every normally constituted German la-

borer in addition to the three ordinary meals each day stops about 10 o'clock for a quart of beer and again at 4 o'clock for another, one has only to multiply the one hour thus consumed by the total working population to determine just what is daily lost to the country. However, as Germany seems to be progressing materially at a remarkable rate it is perhaps not the super-ficial traveler's business to go about philosophizing. At all events, the beer is good cheap and manufactured under such close scrutiny of the authorities that only a wholesome brew is permitted to be sold. In the town of Mittenwald there was in the outskirts a freshly painted little "krankhaus" surrounded by trees and flowers, with plenty of fresh air blowing the white curtains through the open windows. It was the community hospital, containing not more than ten rooms, and I was told that most German villages had similar hospitals, maintained at public expense. I thought of the many American towns of ten times Mittenwald's size waiting perhaps for some rich man to die in the hope of them obtaining a manumental home for the then obtaining a monumental home for the sick, and it seemed to me that the Ger-man way of setting aside a small cottage for a "krankhaus" at a cost of a few thousand dollars had its practical advantage over the usual American plan.

PASSING OF THE CASCO. Ancient Filipino Craft That Lighters Will Soon Supplant.

From the New York Sun.

"The march of progress is undoubtedly going to be a great thing for the Filipino one of these days," said a man who got sources have taken a fabulous extension. back from the islands not long ago. "But | Notwithstanding the cost of three wars, the one of the prices he's got to pay for it is the gradual wiping out of picturesque customs and traditions of many centuries' standing. A good example is the passing of the Filipino casco before the improved and wholly unbeautified lighter of western commerce.

"The casco is a craft for coast and river commerce, and at the same time the permanent home of its crew and commander, or patron, the former living forward and the latter aft. It is a long, crude-looking structure, hooded or covered with bamboo, and under the manipulations of exper boatmen is capable of rather surprising agility. Manila is not a city of good wharves, nor is Manila bay a deepwater harbor, hence when big ships arrive their cargoes must be lightered ashore, and this has been the casco's work for ages.

"The larger cascoes have a tonnage of from 20 to 100 tons and the smaller ones, or casquitos, of from 8 to 20 tons, and they range from 20 to 90 feet in length with a 12-foot extreme beam, and when loaded draw only 2½ to 3 feet of water. They are built of a light, tough wood grown in the province of Batam, which resembles teak and will last for centuries on land

"Cascoes are usually propelled by a bam-boo pole eighteen or twenty feet long, in the hands of the husky Filipino river men. The poles are spiked and padded so the crews may place them against their shoulcrews may place them against their shoulders to give force to their pushes. The crews number from five to ten men, and they and their families live almost wholly on rice, fish, oysters, clams and shrimps. Their pay is a peso a day, about 50 cents. At night the bow is cleared and the deck spread with palm mats and on these men, women and children lie down like sardines COST OF THE CORONATION.

Millions of Dollars Will Be Spent During the Ceremonies.

London Correspondence Indianapolis News. I have just returned from the lord chamberlain's office at St. James' Palace, where I found a blue-blooded official poring over an estimate-in thousands of figures-of the approximate sum of money that is likely to be spent on the coronation during the next six months. He estimates that in gold lace, miniver velvet, blunt court swords, sick court stockings, artificial calves, coronation coaches, red sealing wax, and so on, nearly \$1.250,000 will be spent.

He puts down houses and windows to view the procession, coronation parties in the West End, and entertainment by the government of princes, chiefs and envoys of all shades of black, brown, white, red and yellow, at West End hotels and private houses (graduated in luxury largely ac-cording to color of guest), the sum of \$4,500,-000; traveling expenses of sightseers from Europe, \$100,000; from America, \$175,000; traveling expenses of nabobs and others, where, \$3,250,000; cost of the short journey to Westminster Abbey (officials, police, soldiers and the rest), \$75,000; cost of long procession all around London, \$175,000; cost of state banquets, balls and garden parties at Buckingham Palace, \$250,000; entertainment at Windsor Castle and upkeep of 1,000 Indian soldiers in camp for several weeks, \$300,000; coronation parties on the Thames and at the big houses near London Saturdays to Mondays, \$250,000. He calculates that there will be spent at Hyde Park fair \$750,000; banquets of learned and other societies to foreign, colonial and other guests all over the British isies, \$3,750,000; coronation tours to manufactur-

orations, \$1,500,000. He puts down half a million sovereigns under miscellaneous headings, and makes the total \$19,025,000. OUR INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

A German Newspaper Says America

Grows in Power.

ing and other centers, \$2,500,000; popular

fetes and fireworks, charity feasts and dec-

From the Neues Wiener Tagblatt. The United States is more powerful today than it ever was. Its industrial refunds in its treasury have increased in proportions which a European finance minister can scarcely ever have dreamed of. Today the republic-and what other state would say the same?-is economically almost independent of the rest of the world, as it has for some years past repeatedly proved. It is practically on the way to become the banker of the world, and it has to the same extent increased its political importance, so that its voice can scarcely be excluded from international questions wherever they may arise. Whereas speeches from the throne elsewhere are but too often obliged to take refuge in the misleading phrase that the country, thanks to its natural resources, will succeed in overcoming the bitter distress of the moment, the Pres ident of the United States in his first mes sage is in a position to make statements that would sound strange in Europe. Everywhere else there is the economic struggle, the deep concern for trade, and almost every state finds itself in presence of the question as to what pressure can still be resorted to for the purpose of placing the revenue on a level with state requirements. But in North America the President begins by announcing that the condition of the country is everywhere prosperous, amid the cheers of his hearers, whose applause is certainly not prompted by any cringing motives. He, too, speaks of the natural resources of the country, but what he refers to are the best and living resources—

She—"Harry, I am afraid mother does not like you very well. She doesn't act as though she enjoyed your company."

He—"Then, I suppose, she won't visit us after we are married? Hetty, I don't see why we should not be the happiest couple

namely, the citizens and merchants who

have created American trade.